

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected. *



Preamble

All people everywhere have the same human rights which no one can take away. This is the basis of freedom, justice and peace in the world.

This Declaration affirms the dignity and worth of all people, and the equal rights of women and men. The rights described here are the common standard for all people everywhere. Every person and nation is asked to support the understanding and respect for these rights, and to take steps to make sure that they are recognized and observed everywhere, for all people.

Basis and Extent of Human Rights

ARTICLE 1:

Everyone is born **free** and **equal** in **dignity** and with rights.



ARTICLE 2:

You should **never** be **discriminated** against for any reason.



Economic, Social, & Cultural Rights

ARTICLE 22:

You have the right to **social security**.



ARTICLE 23:

You have the right to **desirable work** and to join **trade unions**.



ARTICLE 24:

You have the right to **rest** and **leisure**.



ARTICLE 25:

You have the right to an **adequate standard of living**.



ARTICLE 26:

You have the right to **education**.



ARTICLE 27:

You have the right to **Participate** in the **Cultural Life** of Community.



Civil & Political Rights

ARTICLE 6:

You have the right to be treated as a **person in the eyes of the law**.



ARTICLE 3:

Everyone has the rights to **life**, **liberty** and **security**.



ARTICLE 7:

You have the right to **equality before the law**.



ARTICLE 9:

No-one shall be subject to **arbitrary arrest**, detention or exile.



ARTICLE 12:

No-one has the right to interfere with your **privacy**, family, or home.



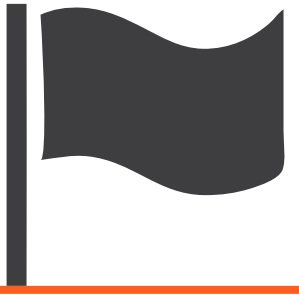
ARTICLE 13:

You have the right to freedom of **movement** in and out of the country.



ARTICLE 15:

You have the right to a **nationality**.



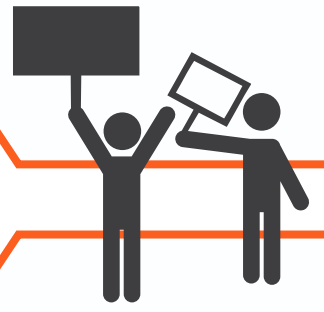
ARTICLE 18:

You have the right to **freedom of belief** and religion.



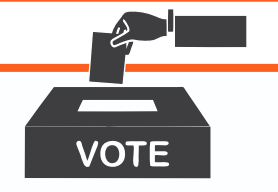
ARTICLE 19:

You have the right to **freedom of opinion** and expression.



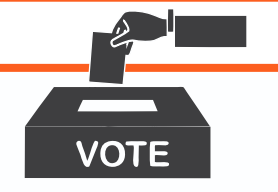
ARTICLE 20:

You have the right to **freedom of peaceful assembly** and association.



ARTICLE 21:

You have the right to **take part in the government** of your country.



Conditions Necessary For the Exercise of the Rights



ARTICLE 28: You have the Right to a **Social Order** that Articulates this Document.

ARTICLE 29: **We all have a responsibility** to the people around us and should **protect** their **rights and freedoms**.

ARTICLE 30: You have the right to **freedom from** State or personal **Interference in these rights**.



HRE USA

Human Rights Educators USA

A national network dedicated to building a culture of human rights.

hreusa.org

HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION is a lifelong process of teaching and learning that helps individuals develop the knowledge, skills, and values to fully exercise and protect the human rights of themselves and others; to fulfill their responsibilities in the context of internationally agreed upon human rights principles; and to achieve justice and peace in the world. **HRE USA** strives to promote human dignity, justice, and peace by cultivating an expansive, vibrant base of support for Human Rights Education (HRE) in the United States.

* The UDHR is divided into five sections: 1) the preamble; 2) the basis and extent of human rights (Articles 1-2); 3) outline of civil and political rights (Articles 3-21); 4) an outline of economic, social, and cultural rights (Articles 22-27); and 5) a conclusion that outlines the conditions necessary for the exercise of the rights (Articles 28-30).